of Tamil coolies went to Narasimharajapura Taluk in Chikmagalur District and to Shimoga District in search of employment in large irrigational and industrial concerns such as the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog and Lakkavalli Project etc. There was the usual seasonal immigration of estate coolies from South Canara, North Canara and Malabar for employment in the Coffee, Tea and Rubber Estates in Chikmagalur District and the Areca Gardens in the Taluks of Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli and Shikaripur in Shimoga District.

Material Prosperity of the people.

The failure of seasonal conditions in the several parts of the State particularly in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug resulted in low yield of both wet and dry crops particularly of food grains. The seriousness of the situation caused by the loss of food crops was further aggravated by scarcity for fodder and drinking water in the affected parts.

Prices continued to soar high in general during the year. On account of reduced production due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the agricultural class was not benefited.

The year was as a whole not a prosperous one for the people particularly for the middle and lower class.

## (ii) Muzrai.

The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,964. Of these, 14,757 were temples, 75 Jain bastis, 408 Muslim Institutions, 388 Mutts, 6 Rest Houses, 56 Chatrams and 4 other religious institutions. Twenty-five mutts were under Government management.

The number of major institutions increased from 166 to 192 and that of minor institutions from 1,216 to 1,245. There were 12,320 village Muzrai temples.

Finance.

The income from the various Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 17,82,666 (Rs. 17,11,418). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 14,34,522 (Rs. 13,48,834). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 42,16,873 (Rs. 38,82,432).

An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,39,771 was realised during the year from jatras and cattle shows.

Chatram Savings Fund.

The Chatram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 98,668. The income and expenditure were Rs. 70,319 and Rs. 88,220 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,768 at the end of the year. The main source of income to the fund is from interest on investments and tasdik grants of abolished chatrams on behalf of the fund. The payment of cash dole to 155 persons at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to each was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,380 was placed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners of Districts for this purpose.

Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and on the Independence Day and Republic Days. Important Utsavams, jatras and car festivals and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Alikhan at Gumbuz went off according to the schedule.

The Sringeri Mutt and its properties continued to be under Government management. His Holiness the Senior Swamigalu was '*Antharmukha*' for some time and while he was '*Bahirmukha*' a large number of disciples had darshan of His Holiness. Proposals for the construction of buildings in Shankara Park and lower gardens of Shankar Mutt at Bangalore, costing nearly six lakhs of rupees were sanctioned by Government in March 1952, the execution of the work being taken up in stages and spread over a period of six years through the agency of a Special Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman. Sanction was also accorded to an estimate of Rs. 12,100 for constructing four suites of rooms over the old chatram buildings at Benares.

The Special Research Committee constitued for the conservation of Sri Gomateswara image at Sravanabelagola was engaged in examining the condition of the image in order to take measures necessary for the conservation of the idol. For the celebration of Mahamastakabhisheka to Sri Gomateswaraswamy at Sravanabelagola in March 1953, action was taken to constitute secular committees to make preliminary arrangements. For the Panchalinga Darshan at Talkad on 17th November 1952 action was taken to make preliminary arrangements. The two Central Acts—(1) Charitable Endowment Act

(2) Charitable and Religious Trust Act were brought into force in the State from 1st April 1951.

The 4th Annual Conference of Agamatraya Mahamandala was conducted at Nanjangud from 10th to 12th December 1951. His Highness the Maharaja opened the Conference and His Holiness Sri Swamigalu of Pejavar Mutt, Udipi, presided on the occasion. His Highness the Maharaja visited Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams on 8th August 1951.

The restriction regarding the admission of students to the Agama classes of Sri Chamarajendra Vedamaha Patasala, Bangalore and the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, was relaxed.

A sum of Rs. 1,75,000 was sanctioned out of budget allotment under '47(c) Miscellaneous 4(ii) construction and repairs of Muzrai Institutions.'

The amount under endowments received by private individuals for the benefit of the institutions or for religious studies was Rs. 1,07,596.

Sri Shankaravijaya books and Sri Simhasana Nagari Panchangams for Nandana Year were purchased and distributed among several Muzrai institutions in the State.

Repairs and improvements to the jewels and vahanams gifted by the Mysore Rulers to Sri Venkataramanaswamy temple at Tirupathi at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,361 were sanctioned in March 1952.

The Muzrai institutions within the State and the Mysore State Charities at Bangalore, Tirupati, Sivasamudram, Srirangam, Jambukeswara, as also the Barahazar Santharpan at Subramanya, South Canara District, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

BANGALORE,
Dated 30th April 1953

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
*Chief Secretary to Government.*